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AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On 2nd June, at Soochow, the wife of FRANK GROVE, of a daughter.
On 7th June, at No. 19A, North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, the wife of LINQ F. LOPES, of a daughter.
On 8th June, at Shanghai, the wife of C. RASMUSSEN, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On 8th June, at Foochow, JOHN PATRICK MACKINTOSH, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to ELISA CAROLINE, daughter of EDWARD R. DREW, Commissioner of Customs.
On 9th June, at Shanghai, WILLIAM JOHN TURNBULL to BETTY WIDLER.

DEATHS.

On 20th April, at Aberdeen, FLORENCE LINDSAY, wife of ALEXANDER HOSIE, H.B.M. Consul-General, China.
On 1st inst., at Shanghai, ZIN CHIN-FOO, Comptroller of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, aged 65 years.
On 14th June, at Government Civil Hospital, Mr. PAUL BREWITT, aged 48 years. Deeply regretted.
On 15th June, FRANCISCO C. COLLAÇO, late Inspector of Boats and Junks, Hongkong, aged 58. Deeply regretted.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The French Mail of May 12th arrived, per the s.s. *Océanien* on Tuesday, the 13th inst. and the English Mail of May 19th arrived, per the s.s. *Simla*, on Thursday the 15th inst.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

H.M.S. *Humber*, storeship, was sold by auction for \$49,500.

The German transport *Rhein*, arrived June 12 at Hongkong, brought out 1,000 Naval reliefs for the German squadron on the China Station.

The Chartered Bank has paid two hundred yen on a fraudulent draft, the endorsement of which was very cunningly managed in Japan. [Page 376.]

Mosquitoes are both numerous and avid. Insect life generally seems more than normally noticeable. Peak residents remark the number of centipedes.

Peace seemed certain, but the local money market, perhaps owing to previous disappointments, did not turn a hair. Stocks remain quiet, their usual summer condition.

The Hongkong Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association held a very successful conversation at Government House on June 13th. His Excellency attended.

Shanghai reports several cases of foreigners "squeezing" or attempting to squeeze Chinese. One policeman is imprisoned for six months for extortion. There have been no recent prosecutions at Hongkong.

The members of the crew of the British *St. Kilda*, who were imprisoned at Hongkong for refusing to sail to Japan, were released as soon as it was known that the *St. Kilda* had been sunk by Russians.

The water police are trying to make life more bearable at Hongkong by prosecuting those who blow steam whistles and sirens unnecessarily. The land police are expected to follow suit in the case of street noises.

In order not to hurt anybody's susceptibilities, and to add to the pleasure of the day, the 350 Japanese who held a fête in celebration of Togo's success, did so on one of the small islands neighbouring the Colony. [Page 376.]

A number of Chinese petitioned the Sanitary Board to allow more than one caretaker to sleep in each bakehouse. This is disallowed because dirty Chinese would sleep all over the boards on which public food is prepared. [Page 372.]

Hongkong streets this week have scorched day after day under blazing sunshine. It has been the hottest week of the season. Verandahs and roofs have been requisitioned as sleeping quarters. One coolie was killed by rolling over in his sleep.

The proposal that the Shanghai Municipal Council should sell to a German firm its electric light works caused a re-action in favour of the "municipal trading" principle at the northern port. It also gave rise to more comments on German enterprise in China.

It may be mentioned that there is a local belief current, with what amount of reason we are not inclined to commit ourselves at present, that the garrison of Hongkong is not, and has not for some time, been maintained at anything like the authorized strength.

A Shanghai fire engine hastening to a fire on June 7th ran over and killed two Chinese lads.

The new Chief Justice at Hongkong, Mr. F. T. Piggott, has discovered an awkward discrepancy in extradition law, as between a local Ordinance and the Treaty with China. The matter is fully explained in the judgment in re Wong Ka Cheung, page 373.

The *Foochow Echo* of June 2nd says that the *piece-de-resistance* of a concert at the Club was the singing of "Beloved, it is worn." This was probably an operatic prayer for a new garment of some kind, the threadbare condition of which "Beloved" was desired to observe.

Hongkong Harbour during the last week presented features of unusual interest. In addition to ships towed in in difficulties, there is the ruin of the Spanish warship *Reina Christina*, brought from Manila, which lies off Stonecutters Island, and has been much kodaked.

The Hongkong Sanitary Board, sensitive to the criticisms passed on their complacency towards the Hongkong Hotel Company, are endeavouring to establish a fixed principle by which to decide applications for exemption from the requirements of the Building Ordinance. [Page 372.]

H. E. the Governor has been spending Whitsuntide at Macao, being accompanied thither by the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., his A.D.C. and Private Secretary. The party put up at the Boa Vista, where His Excellency received official calls from H. E. the Governor of Macao, the Bishop and others. He was entertained at dinner by the Governor of Macao on Sunday evening, numerous guests being present.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Paul Brewitt, who died at Government Civil Hospital on the 14th June. He came to the Colony 27 years ago, under agreement with Messrs. Sander, Wieler and Company, and was later connected with Messrs. Carlowitz and Company and Messrs. Siemens and Company. He next took over the business formerly carried on by Mr. Rapp as an auctioneer. He was popular with everyone, joining in the amateur theatricals arranged by the German community and A. D. C. Mr. Brewitt was for many years Secretary of the Club Germania. In 1891 he married Miss Winnie Hazeland. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

A well-known Government servant has died suddenly at Hongkong. Mr. F. C. Collaço, inspector of junks, stationed at the Harbour Office, succumbed on 15th June to cholera. On Wednesday he was on duty at the Harbour Office, and in excellent spirits. He is supposed to have bought and eaten some peaches from the fruit market near by, and when he went home in the evening had an attack of cholera. Yesterday morning a doctor was sent for, but was unable to avert the fatal termination of the disease. Mr. Collaço leaves a widow to mourn his loss at Hongkong, and two grown-up children, a boy and a girl, at Bangkok. He was 58 years old; and in two years would have been entitled to his pension, having entered Government Service here in 1876. He used to be in charge of the signal station at the Peak.

ROOSEVELT THE PEACE-MAKER.

(Daily Press, 13th June.)

There has perhaps been no incident of the current war more mentally stimulative than the interposition of President ROOSEVELT to bring it to an end. Whichever way it be considered, from whatever point viewed, there is something historically singular, something prophetically suggestive, and—of course—a good deal that is immediately satisfactory, to be noted. The monarchs of the two warring nations could not have been more typical of the past and of the passing; and no ruler could be selected from the world's existing collection more emblematic of the fleeting present and the hastening future. The TSAR is probably the last important monarch to figure as a genuine Autocrat. The MIKADO, to retain the most familiar description, is certainly an admirable figure for that divinity which hedges kings, for not only is there no question of his "divine right," but many or most of his subjects regard him as rightly divine. What these two aristocrats privately think of a mere Republican President who presumes to offer them good advice, we can only conjecture. They would never even whisper their criticism, supposing it to take that feudal form, for they well know that the day for ignoring elected rulers is gone by. President ROOSEVELT is as big a man as either of them, for it may be said without too much exaggeration that he is "first in the hearts of" a hundred million free and independent, brainy people. He was elected first citizen of the great republic without having to make any hard and fast promises of any kind. His present anxiety to arrange a lasting peace is no mere emotionalism. His own words to Congress are worth repeating:

"Tyrants and oppressors have many times made a wilderness and called it peace. Many times peoples who were slothful or tired or short-sighted, who had been enervated by ease or luxury, or misled by false teachings, have shrunk in unmanly fashion from doing duty that was stern and that needed self-sacrifice, and have sought to hide from their own minds their shortcomings, their ignoble motives, by calling them 'love of peace.' The peace of tyrannous terror, the peace of injustice—all these should be shunned as we shun unrighteous war." Colonel ROOSEVELT is no namby-pamby milksop, ignorant and so afraid of the smell of blood. His experiences with his "Rough Riders" in Cuba alone relieve him of any such suspicion. But it is those who best know what war really means who are most opposed to waging it. War is a bad habit like strong language, and should be used only under stress. President ROOSEVELT has recognised for some time that the continuance of the present war can serve no real purpose, can decide nothing that is not already decided; and the whole civilised world, realising the delicate nature of his present task, is wishing him success while it marvels at his persistent boldness. For though the peacemaker is theoretically blessed, he is liable to be unappreciated here below. The beaten side, if it happens to have an inflated prestige at stake, resents any suggestion that it should admit its need of truce: the top dog, just tasting the first keen and natural delights of the worry, is apt to snarl at the hand that would draw it off. One advantage of a third party helping to arrange peace would seem to be the implied responsibility of seeing that the terms are subsequently observed. As between Russia and Japan, there could hardly be discovered

a more disinterested arbitrator than the virtual empire that has ROOSEVELT as its chosen head.

OBSTACLES TO PEACE.

(Daily Press, 14th June.)

That the principal nations of the world, and more especially the United States, should in the present juncture desire peace goes without saying; that the two nations who have embarked on war should from personal reasons have other actuating motives is also incontrovertible. In the first instance the war presents an entirely different aspect as we view it from Russia's or Japan's point of view. To the one it seems an uncalled for attempt to block the natural advance of Russia in the fulfilment of a destiny forced upon her by natural causes; and as such almost a flying in the face of Providence: to Japan it looked but as the last act of a wanton game of aggression, to be followed in case of success by the absorption of herself, and the extinction of Japan as a nation. For three centuries Russia has advanced eastward almost without a check; and this advance has been looked upon, if not altogether with complacency, in the majority of cases without any display of jealousy on the part of the continental Powers of Europe. Russia, they informed us, had undertaken to carry the blessings of civilisation into the darker parts of Asia, and the condition of Central Asia under Russian control was contrasted with its former state of misrule under the native khans. Such was, of course, the outward form of expression. Inwardly the feeling of satisfaction proceeded from far less disinterested motives: the great German Powers were not displeased to see their big neighbour busily engaged turning her arms eastward: each state absorbed seemed to them a sop to CERBERUS; it certainly afforded them a temporary respite, and for the rest they were willing to wait on the turn of events. Russia only partially understood this position; her own self-confidence led her to appropriate to herself the marks of approval, and one or two of her Tsars were quite willing to take theunction to themselves, and parade the growing greed for territory as in itself a holy act, undertaken for the glory of God, and the benefit of His Church.

Such conditions did not lend themselves to the formation of any common ground wherein negotiation would be possible, and subsequent experience increased rather than diminished the difficulty. On the 5th February last year, it may be remembered, Mr. KUMINO, Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg delivered certain proposals from his Government to Count LAMSDORFF, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, therefore, presumably responsible and competent to authoritatively make arrangements binding on the state. The result was the drawing up of a programme between the two, mutually satisfactory, which would have had the result of rendering unnecessary the appeal to arms then impending. The document needed, so Count LAMSDORFF said to the minister, only the formal sanction of the TSAR. Whether Count LAMSDORFF was sincere in his desire to avoid war, or only intriguing, to still further prolong negotiations already become wearisome, does not appear, but the probability is that the Russian Minister was really sincere and believed that the crisis was finally ended. Whatever may have been the doubts of the Japanese as to the power of a Russian minister to bind his country, it was not at the moment prudent

to exhibit them, and for twenty four hours peace seemed to have been arrived at. The next day, any hope of his ability to control the movements of so peculiarly constituted a machine as the Russian State must have been extinguished in Count LAMSDORFF's mind. To use a familiar expression, he came back from his visit to the palace with a "flea in his ear." The absence of a treaty making power is, in fact, one of the peculiarities of the Russian administration: nominally, as in countries where the science of government is further advanced, the Foreign Minister is entrusted with the making of treaties; but he is only one amongst many, and each department holds itself competent to interpret according to its own views, or even to ignore the agreement made by its colleague. The lesson thus rudely brought home to the Minister had probably been anticipated by the Japanese Government, which the next day directed its minister to withdraw.

Nor can it be said that subsequent events have at all tended to alter the condition: the same principles of divided councils have been paramount throughout the subsequent war. Admiral ALEXIEFF, invested by the TSAR with powers, for an example of which we have to go back to the times of the Persian King DARIUS, has been all through jealous of the interference of the War Department; the various officers appointed by the TSAR have each been jealous of the other, with the result that each has been more anxious to put a spoke in his neighbour's wheel than to win success for his country. Russia, in fact has been like the image seen by NEBUCHADNEZZAR; its head was gold, its breast and arms as silver, its body and thighs of gold. Unfortunately for itself, its feet were of iron, but iron mixed with potter's clay. To the nations it made a brilliant show; as "iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things," so was it Russia's manifest destiny to rule all Asia. But a stone which men little suspected fell on the feet in their victorious progress, and broke them in pieces; and as the toes of the feet were part of iron, and part of clay, so the kingdom was partly strong, and partly discordant, and it "could not cleave together, even as iron cannot mix with clay."

Such in brief might be the history of Russia since she has yielded herself to the demon of earth hunger. Strong to all outward appearance, her foundations have been but iron mingled with rotten clay. Even in the height of her prosperity, the effects of divided councils were making themselves apparent to the attentive observer, but when the stone fell and her feet were broken, the inherent weakness of the image could no longer be concealed. It is not that Russia is weak: the head of gold and the sinews of iron are still there. The fatal error is that the iron muscles have nothing stronger to work on than the toes of mud. It is the curse of Russia that the weakness is fundamental, the entire genius of the state has no better foundation than disunion: and rests on the division of interests, and the contention of classes. Other nations have met with disasters more serious, and have pulled themselves together in the hour of trouble; like the Lernaean Hydra the loss of one head has been succeeded by the growth of two, but Russia contains within herself no such principle of unity, and this has doubtless been one of the main reasons of her notorious incapacity to keep her apparently most solemn engagements.

Another, but perhaps the least pressing, reason for Russia's squeamishness about entering into negotiations with Japan is the natural dislike of a hitherto unchecked nation to openly confess herself beaten by

another, whom two years ago she affected to despise. This is hardly consonant with Russia's usual insensibility: at all events it is hardly consistent with her recent course of making complaints to the world at large on every occasion when she would fain have it believed that Japan had committed some petty breach against the neutrality of China. In any case it is one in which Russia will find few sympathisers. More becoming, as indicating a better regulated frame of mind, would it be for her to accept the fate of war with dignity. As the case stands it rather indicates a sulky disposition, but as such it is doubtless conducive to a belief in difficulties in the way.

On the other hand Japan, by the exercise of quite the contrary virtues, has found herself successful beyond her most sanguine hopes. She has been fortunate along the entire line, not only on land but by sea, and at last, has succeeded in striking an irreparable blow at Russia as a naval Power. That Japan in the very moment of victory should be disposed to press her claims to the uttermost would be acting as any ordinary nation would do under similar circumstances is uncontested, and we are not prepared to say that Japan is other in this respect than an ordinary nation. She has moreover from the beginning stated that in case of success she would claim an indemnity in proportion to the cost of the war. Now Russia is shifty in principle as she is shiftless in action, and the payment of an indemnity is a bitter pill to swallow. She is, moreover, indifferent to the low murmurings of approaching revolution, perfectly audible to all the world except herself, and has closed her ears to the cries of disapproval which rise on all sides. Such a frame of mind is hardly conducive to a calm consideration of the dangers closing in around her, and almost block the way to any hope of her being found willing to listen to the voice of reason. On the whole, while we are as anxious as our neighbours to see, the present destructive and exhausting contest brought to a close, we can hardly agree with President Roosevelt that the present is a favourable moment for bringing forward negotiations. Russia at least is bound to misinterpret his motives. Perhaps another defeat such as that before Mukden may convince Russia that she has lost the confidence of her own people; and that, as in the battle of Tsushima, her troops brought unwillingly into the field would prefer to trust to the tender mercies of the enemy rather than meet an ignominious death by the slower but surer process of disease and starvation.

THE STUDY OF TROPICAL DISEASES.

(Daily Press, 15th June.)

No matter what men may think of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S politics, and in this Colony, even in the united circle of the Chamber of Commerce, there is almost as visible a variety of opinion as in Great Britain, they must, whether fervent admirers or devout haters, join in approving his efforts to foster the British Schools of Tropical Medicine. Out here, on the hinterlands as it were of Great Britain, men are positioned peculiarly favourably for realising the importance of the work to which the busy politician and enthusiastic Empire-welder has found time to put his shoulder. Latest mail advices inform us that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN attended a dinner in aid of the London School of Tropical Medicine on May 10th, and there secured a distinguished audience that "his interest in that great question was unexhausted, and,

indeed, unabated." It was then six years since he attended a similar function to establish that School. It was the duty of all Britons of whatever party to encourage this effort to ameliorate the painful lot of those pioneers who were working for the Empire on the frontiers of Empire. Incidentally, there could be no shirking the White Man's burden. We must, willy-nilly, continue to advance, extending the bounds of freedom and civilisation. "Hence, many little wars, much to be regretted, but after all to be taken into consideration in connection with their result. The balance was a balance of good, and for one wrong that might have been committed, enormous benefit had been conferred upon the people." His one little joke was that "a sphere of influence generally meant a sphere of no influence," a remark which our China coast-readers may be inclined to endorse with some bitterness. It was perhaps inevitable that some of our "young men" should suffer in the interests of the stay-at-homes. Kipling said:

"On the sand-drift, on the veldt side,
in the fern scrub we lay,

That our sons might follow after by the
bones by the way."

But it would be pitiable and shameful to allow such sacrifices to increase if they could be decreased. The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, thanks to the generosity of its citizens, had done great things. He was there to encourage Londoners to like efforts, for notwithstanding such cases as that of "Mr. BOMANJI PETIT, a Parsee gentleman, who, with a munificence characteristic of his community, had contributed £7,000," the London School was still in debt, and needed at least £100,000.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in his remarks seemed to be bearing in mind mainly the Government officials and servants who visit the ends of the earth on the business of the nation; but he would probably be the last man to deny that the nation owes much to its sons and daughters who come out to help in the task of making its outposts habitable. "Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war," and the services of the few for whose physical well-being Mr. CHAMBERLAIN seemed solicitous might not be needed were it not for that other young man laden with his pack of British manufactures, and the crowd that follows in his steps. Those who venture, as the *Times* puts it, "in pursuit of gain into regions providentially reserved for men of other races and colours" have secured gain not only for themselves but for the nation; and unfortunately, while the nation lives to profit by their enterprise, they themselves sometimes die. The time, happily, is now past for regarding some of their handicaps as inevitable. Hongkong, once a real death-trap, has lost its terrors; and if the hands of these medical pioneers are but held up, the perils of other places may be also minimised. This is one, perhaps selfish, way of looking at the work of such institutions. It must not be forgotten, however, that the bulk of the benefit falls to the large populations wallowing helplessly in disease, whose salvation is a task that also lies to British hands. Tropical diseases, now being rapidly understood and mastered, not only cripple millions of aborigines, but they have seriously hindered the work of those who come to their aid. It also stands to reason that by accomplishing this obvious duty, the British people will profit materially, for a colony crippled by disease can never be as productive as one in which disease is mastered. Positive results of ascertained value are already recorded to the credit of the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical

Medicine. The only thing remaining to do is to continue and extend the good work. It is not too much to hope that, as a result, there will come a time when white men, instead of being mere migrants, may be able to be veritable "settlers" in many British possessions at present undeveloped.

OPEN DOORS AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

(Daily Press, 16th June.)

THERE are indications that we are to be treated to a repetition of open wrangling over Chinese territory. The "open door" policy is said to be in a critical state of collapse; and the dismemberment of China is the real "yellow peril" of to-day. The most striking evidence of the approaching turmoil is to be found in the Anglo-American distrust of Germany in China. A recent number of the *American Asiatic* had a leading article so vigorously worded that it was quite unsuitable for republication here. The *Times* is also taking up the theme of the iniquity of our Teutonic neighbours of Shantung; and while its Shanghai correspondent does not let himself go quite in the American manner, we notice there was sufficient feeling back of his two-column communication to obscure the calm, judicial tone we used to find in the conservative pages of our London contemporary. It begins by suggesting, by means of quotation marks, that Germany's tenure of Kiaochau is on something other than lease; and goes on to allege that the further "so-called 'concession' (of railway and mining rights set out in the additional articles to the Convention) were gracefully made by China with the mailed fist in close proximity to her defenceless head." We do not for a moment deny that it was so; but may we not suggest that most of the concessions yielded by China were granted in anything but a spasm of affection for the Foreign recipients? It seems to us scarcely fair to harp too much on the "mailed fist," when we well know that before all other concessions there was a poorly concealed clenched hand or waving sword. The *Times* talks of "German absolutism over the entire province of Shantung," which seems to us no greater matter for German shame than is British-American shilly-shallying in other directions where relations with China are concerned. It is quite possible that all this strong feeling and stronger talk is a result of a growing conviction that the "open door" policy is open nonsense. It is heretical to say so to-day, perhaps; but we claim no gift of prophecy while recording our opinion that the time is coming when that policy will be regretted. However, there is a danger in prematurity, and we had better confine immediate attention to the consideration of German policy as viewed by the Teutophobes, envious or otherwise. We read, for instance, that "in the light of history" since the treaty of Shimonoseki (1895), there "can be but little doubt that the subsequent seizure of strategic bases on the coast of China was agreed upon by Russia, Germany, and France," when those Powers sent their joint notice to quit to Japan, "though eighteen months elapsed before the murder of two German missionaries afforded the pretext for the seizure of Kiaochau." Here again there seems to be a dangerous use of dangerous words. Why "pretext," more than "reason"? It would seem just as fair to suggest that Germany waited and watched fifty-seven years for her "pretext," after Great Britain's seizure of Hongkong. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S recent

definition of a sphere of influence as "a sphere of no influence" is witty but unsatisfying. There seems to be a need for a definite understanding as to what we really mean when we claim a sphere of influence. Is it a sphere to which we maintain an "open door" after we have first obtained all we wanted; or what? The question is provoked by the *Times*' discovery that Germany's purpose in Shantung is that of "establishing something more than a sphere of influence." We find it hard to see where Shantung is less a sphere of influence than is the Yangtze valley. If Great Britain is to plume herself on her virtuous refusal to deny equal opportunities to other nations, where is her sphere of influence? The *Times* says that the British Government's policy in this question of . . . spheres of influence in China has afforded a lamentable exhibition of bluster, wobble, and collapse." There is no immediate occasion to quarrel with that. Granting it, why is Germany to be scolded for knowing her own work, without any of that "wobbling"? There may be keen intellects able to understand how to reconcile an "open door" in a "sphere of interest"; but it would be a kindness to make it clear how it is to be done. As we regard it, Russia was too frankly cynical, and failed. Great Britain was unfrankly optimistic, and has fallen between the two stools of absolute Chinese integrity and British interests. Germany was neither. Germany was merely diplomatic, took her sphere of interest, and took steps to assure her interest in that sphere. German success, no doubt, accounts for much of this chagrin. As it is, Mr. HAY's pretty "open door" doctrine of five years ago promises to pull down a very hornet's nest of trouble, for Germany seems to draw a fine distinction between an open door in its sphere through which all other foreigners may trade, and a still wider door through which the said foreigners might wish to meddle in the development of her leased sphere. Thus on February 19th, 1900, the Berlin Foreign Office stated:

"The Imperial Government has from the beginning not only asserted, but also practically carried on to the fullest extent in its Chinese possessions, absolute equality of treatment of all nations with regard to trade, navigation, and commerce. The Imperial Government entertains no thought of departing in the future from this principle, which at once excludes any prejudicial or disadvantageous commercial treatment, &c."

And Article IV. of the Supplement to the German-China Convention of 1898 says:—

"If at any time the Chinese should form schemes for the development of Shantung, for the execution of which it is necessary to obtain foreign capital, the Chinese Government, or whatever Chinese may be interested in such schemes, shall, in the first instance, apply to German capitalists. Application shall also be made to German manufacturers for the necessary machinery and materials before the manufacturers of any other Power are approached. Should German capitalists or manufacturers decline to take up the business the Chinese shall then be at liberty to obtain money and materials from sources of other nationality than German."

Whether the "opportunities" at Kiaochow are equal or not, a large number of Japanese firms appear to find them satisfactory. The reason why Britons do not test them is probably as much owing to the uncertainty as to what is to happen in the future as to anything else. To insist upon strict observance of her sphere of influence in the Yangtze would have been a plain practicable policy for Great Britain. To tie back, and confine herself to the negative policy of declaring the immorality of all spheres of influence, was to stultify herself. It seems now too late to withdraw a claim that was never firmly established, and to expect that Germany will withdraw her

claims to interests that she seems to have only too firmly established. The Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* seems to consider that Japan fought for the integrity of China; but it was the integrity of Japan that seemed immediately in question; and we certainly do not expect that, even with the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Japan will be anxious to insist upon the complete restoration of "China's sovereign rights throughout the empire."

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 13th June in the Board Room. Dr. F. Clark (President) presided, and there were also present Major Josling, Dr. Pearse, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Mr. F. J. Badeley, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chü Pak, Mr. H. W. Slade, Mr. A. Rumjahn, and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

A MOTION.

The REGISTRAR GENERAL (Hon. Mr. Brewin) pursuant to notice moved:—"That the Medical Officer of Health be instructed to report what sanitary considerations should be taken into account in considering applications under Section 188 (5) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, and that the report be referred to a sub-committee consisting of the President, the Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. Pollock and Mr. Rumjahn to consider and recommend what guiding principles should be adopted by the Board in future cases."

He said that all he wished to obtain was as much consistency as possible in considering applications of this kind. He was quite sure that landlords would agree with him that they would like to be in a position to guess what decision of the Board would be on any application, but under the present circumstances it was impossible to predict. He did not mean to throw any slur on the Board, of which he was a member, but unless they were guided by precedents it would be impossible to be consistent, as the personnel of the Board, was always changing. For instance, there had been three Medical Officers of Health during the space of three months, and he would refer to the previous meeting (when the Hongkong Hotel application was considered) and the meeting when the application from the hotel in Kowloon was considered. Of the nine members present at that meeting only three were present at the last. Another reason for being very careful was on account of the small number of the Board, and on occasions several were unable to be present. At the previous meeting three members were absent out of ten. That gave a greater value to the single vote than it ought to have.

The speaker also referred to Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., not having voted at the previous meeting, on account of want of information.

The PRESIDENT—Oh, no, that was not the reason. He is a shareholder in the Hongkong Hotel Company. I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The motion was carried.

A TEA HOUSE PETITION.

A petition from the proprietors of tea houses came before the Sanitary Board. The petitioners prayed that two persons might be allowed to sleep in their bake-houses at night instead of one. They said that whereas it was expressly provided by the bye-laws relating to bake-houses that "no person other than one care-taker shall occupy between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. any premises used as a bake-house, except persons actively engaged in carrying on the work of the bakery." This provision worked as a very great hardship. There was customarily a counter in the front part of the bakeries for selling cakes and biscuits, the money being kept near by. The usual custom in Chinese shops was for the accountant to sleep on the counter, and, as a protection against thieves, it was necessary that two men should be kept in the shop, as one man was liable to be overpowered by robbers (pretending to be night soil coolies) and gagged. An extra hand, moreover, was required to

follow the genuine night soil coolie, who comes round between one and three o'clock in the morning, to see that he commits no pilfering while the accountant remained at his proper post near the counter. The petitioners were in a small way of business and so did not bake at night. Another reason given was that an extra care-taker was required to keep watch over the pork man who brings his pork to the shop at about two in the morning, such pork forming part of the ingredients of the cakes baked about five or six a.m. They just wanted two men to be allowed to sleep in the bake-houses instead of one.

Dr. Pearse, the M.O.H., in a minute did not recommend that the bye-laws be modified. The caretakers might sleep on the same tables where food was prepared. This description of premises were amongst the most difficult to keep in order.

Mr. Lau Chü Pak, in a minute, supported the petition saying that the concessions could be cancelled the moment the caretakers were found sleeping on the tables on which the cakes were prepared.

The Captain Superintendent of Police, minuted, thought the petitioners should be invited to give particulars of the alleged frequent pilferings by night-soil coolies, and state whether they were reported to the police.

The Registrar General (Hon. Mr. Brewin), in a minute, queried whether the regulation had been enforced uniformly for the last eight years? When laundries were licensed there was some trouble about caretakers and it was ruled that if the floor was partitioned off by latticework into two rooms and the laundry work confined to one room the caretakers could sleep in the other.

The PRESIDENT said they should be very careful with regard to food. Originally they did not wish to allow any caretakers to sleep in the bake-houses, but, however, one was allowed with a good deal of misgiving. The tea houses had broad staircases leading right into the bake-houses and numerous people slept upstairs. Plague, moreover, might have something to do with food, so it behoved them to be very particular. He proposed that the tea-house keepers be notified that the bye-law could not be altered.

The REGISTRAR GENERAL seconded and it was carried.

APPLICATIONS.

Various minor applications for exemption or modification of the requirements of the Public Health and Building Ordinance were then dealt with; also applications for licences.

PUBLIC WATER.

The reports of the analysis of the public water supplies for the month of May showed that the water from each was of excellent quality.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The Colony's Mortality Statistics, death rate per 1,000 per annum, for the week ended the 13th May, showed the following figures:—British and foreign community (Civil population), 29.1; previous week, 19.7; corresponding week last year, 21.0. Chinese land population, 28.9; previous week, 18.1; corresponding week last year, 22.2. Chinese boat population, 26.6; previous week, 18.1; corresponding week last year, 21.7.

LIMEWASHING RETURN.

The Limewashing Return for the fortnight ended 6th June showed that 8,534 houses were limewashed in the Central District and 3,762 in the Western District.

RAT RETURN.

The Rat Return for the week ended the 10th Jun. showed that 448 (including 35 infected) were caught in the City of Victoria, and 167 (including 14 infected) in Kowloon.

A coolie in Western Market Street, finding his sleeping quarters hot and stuffy, carried his mat on to the roof of a house. At about four o'clock in the morning, it is presumed that he must have rolled over in his sleep, for he was found lying on the pavement some 18 feet below. The police were sent for, but the poor fellow was expiring fast and shortly after their arrival he died. He was removed to the mortuary, where it was found that death was due to a fractured skull.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 13th June.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

EXTRADITION CASE—RE WONG KA CHEUNG.

Sir Henry Berkeley (Attorney General) and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley) appeared for the Crown in this case, while Mr. H. N. Ferrers (instructed by Mr. Otto Kung Sing) appeared for the accused.

His Lordship gave judgment, saying that the case should be argued before the Full Court, so as to ensure a correct interpretation of some fine points.

Mr. Ferrers applied that the prisoner be released on bail, on the grounds that for argument sake, supposing the man was guilty, he was deprived of the privilege of handing himself over to the Chinese authorities and making a confession, so as to mitigate his punishment. As it was he could not help himself from 'aggravating' the Chinese Government by putting them to an amount of trouble, so his punishment would, under those circumstances, be a barbarous death, whereas if he were free to give himself up it might only be imprisonment. His Lordship had to be cautious, but the reasons were deserving.

The Attorney-General said that this was without precedent. It had been previously argued that this man was innocent, and now his learned friend asked for bail on the ground that this innocent man might go to China and receive some mitigation of punishment for a crime he had not committed. If His Lordship allowed bail they would never see the man again.

His Lordship said he thought it a case for extreme care and caution. Bail was not allowed.

JUDGMENT

The matter of Wong's extradition came before me again on Tuesday, June 6th, the Attorney General appearing for the Crown, Mr. Pollock, K.C., with him; and Mr. Ferrers for the prisoner.

The Attorney General first moved for the discharge of the order for the writ of *habeas corpus* on the ground that a writ *ad testificandum* had been issued instead of the ordinary writ *ad subjiciendum*. It became unnecessary, however, to consider what the consequences of this slip in procedure might have been, as the Attorney General waived the question, and recourse was once more had to the precedent adopted in Ganz's case (9 Q.B.D. p. 93) to allow the argument to proceed as if everything had been regular. I should point out that, by this waiver, of an irregularity which was vital only in appearance, no one was prejudiced, for, under Article 12 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1889, the Governor has full power to defer the order for surrender for a further period, during which another application for a *habeas corpus* could have been made. I have little doubt that, under the circumstances, further time would have been granted. The merits of the case were thereupon argued at length.

Five points were raised on the prisoner's behalf:—

First: That it was not shewn on the warrant, or in the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, that the prisoner was a subject of China, in accordance with the requirements of Article 21 of the Treaty of Tientsin and Article 2 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance.

Second: That the prisoner's surrender, though asked for an extradition crime, had in fact been made with a view to try him for an offence which is not an extradition crime,—Article 4 (i) of the Ordinance.

Third: That no engagement had been given by the Chinese Government as required by Article 4 (iii), that the prisoner should not be detained or tried in China for any offence other than the extradition crime for which his surrender had been demanded.

Fourth: That the prisoner's guilt had not been proved as required by Article 21 of the Treaty of Tientsin.

Fifth: That the evidence given before the magistrate did not amount to *prima facie*

evidence of the prisoner's guilt sufficient to warrant his committal for trial as required by Article 10 of the Ordinance.

All these points are of considerable importance, for, although it cannot be said that the liberty of the subject is involved, yet they do involve the liberty of a person temporarily within the dominions and under the protection of the Crown, to whom the right of writ of *habeas corpus* has been specially granted. I now proceed to consider the first point. With regard to the extradition of fugitive criminals to China, the Treaty of Tientsin requires, and the Hongkong Ordinance enacts, that the person to be extradited shall be a subject of China. In this, the law differs from extradition in its common form, which, so far as the Statute of the United Kingdom is concerned, extends to all persons who have committed crimes within the country to which extradition is allowed, irrespective of their nationality, with an exception, however, usually made in the Treaties, in favour of the subjects of the country from which the extradition is demanded.

This is the law on the subject. The question as raised is, however, one of procedure. It is argued that the warrant or the return to the writ must state in terms that the prisoner is a subject of China. I agree at once that it would be better that the formal documents used for process under any Legislative Act should shew on the face of them that all the essential requirements of the legislation have been complied with. But the Ordinance of 1899 provides forms and the prescribed form has been followed in this case. If there were any doubt as to the validity of the form used, under such circumstances, on general grounds, it is set at rest in the present case by the express words of Article 17, which provides that—

"Instruments in those forms shall (as regards the form thereof), be valid and sufficient."

The form of the warrant of committal in the Ordinance has been copied from the English Extradition Act; this is unfortunate, as the two enactments differ in their fundamental principles. But I am of opinion that, as there is a statutory form, even if all material facts had been omitted from it, yet it is valid, and a warrant based on it is a good warrant and all documents subsequent to it, which follow it in form, are also good. Yet, it must appear in some way or other, from the proceedings, that the prisoner is a subject of China, for otherwise the requirements of the law would not be complied with. It must be shewn: it cannot be assumed. Neither a Chinese name, nor the wearing of Chinese dress, would be sufficient, for the prisoner may have been born in Hongkong, and so a British subject, and a troublesome question as to the consequence of double nationality in respect of extradition might perhaps arise. There must, therefore, be some direct evidence before the magistrate of nationality. Mr. Ferrers argued that there ought to be a definite finding by the magistrate to this effect. Under the English Extradition Act, such a finding is unnecessary, for nationality is irrelevant in ordinary cases, the commission of the crime in the country asking the extradition being the important fact. But if the person is a subject of the extraditing country and so within the exception of the treaty, it is for him to show it. The burden of proving that the prisoner does not fall within the exception could not be laid upon the Crown. This, I take it, is the true meaning of that part of the decision in Ganz's case which refers to this point; it was also expressly so decided in *re Guerin*. (37 W. R. 269).

The law as to the extradition of Chinese subjects to China from Hongkong being what it is, I think it certainly would be better that there should be an express finding by the magistrate that the prisoner is a Chinese subject, but the Ordinance does not require it, and I cannot hold the proceedings bad because there is no such finding. It must be sufficient within the law if the proceedings before the Magistrate shew that the prisoner is a Chinese subject. The points dwelt on by the Attorney General in this respect were:—

1. That the warrant described the prisoner as Wong Ka Cheung, of Tung Kun District, and—

2. That this description was borne out by the evidence.

The witnesses speak of Wong being resident in China from boyhood, and he is described by Wong Lung Tun as a clansman of the same village as himself. Further, the proclamation by a high Chinese official (put in evidence by the prisoner) described him as a descendant of the Wong Po branch of the village of Hau Kai, in the Tung Kun District.

Lastly, and most material, is the fact that the prisoner did not tender any evidence to shew that he was not a Chinese subject. I think that there was a good *prima facie* case of Chinese nationality before the magistrate, and as the prisoner did not rebut this in any way, but, on the contrary, referred to Hau Kai as "my village," I think that the magistrate was justified in the description he gave, and that, in so doing, he meant to describe him as a Chinese subject. Further, there is no conflict of evidence on the point, and it is unnecessary to direct an issue to be tried as to the man's nationality, as was done in *Guerin's* case.

On the second point—That the surrender has been asked with a view to try the prisoner for another and non-extraditable crime I entertain considerable doubts, and I think it advisable that there should be a re-argument. The question has not, I believe, been raised before and, as it seems to be full of difficulty, it is better that I should have the assistance of my brother judge, so that the question may be re-argued before the Full Court. It may, however, be of assistance to the learned Attorney General, and counsel engaged, if I indicate briefly the drift of the difficulty which I find in interpreting Article 4 (i) of the Ordinance.

First the effect of the words, "in fact with a view," has to be determined.

At first sight it appears as if they were used merely as words of reference, and without special emphasis or legislative intent; but it may be that they are used to connote an ulterior intention. In such a sentence as this—"A man is cruel to his child but, in fact, he so acts with a view to its ultimate good."

The words in question carry with them an ulterior intention, and it may be that they are used in this sense in the Ordinance.

Secondly, the words which refer to the offence not being an extradition crime, are not used in the corresponding section of the English Act, but the interpretation of these words with regard to non-extraditable crimes, should presumably be the same as the interpretation of them with regard to political offences.

Thirdly, the case of *In re Arton* requires further consideration.

I am by no means clear that Lord Russell did not assent to the principle that, although the surrender was, in fact, demanded for an extradition crime, yet the ulterior intention of punishing for a political offence might be shewn, and it is to be observed that the argument as to the mala-fides of the Foreign Government was specially directed by the Court to be argued after the argument as to ulterior intention in order, it would seem, to keep these two points distinct.

The third point raises a question of practice. In order to limit the consequences of extradition to the crimes for which the prisoner has been extradited, the law imposes a safeguard by providing, in the English Act, that the criminal shall not be surrendered, unless provision is made by the law of the requesting state, or by arrangement (presumably arrangement between that State and the British Government) that the criminal shall not be detained or tried for any other offence committed prior to his surrender. It may be that this provision has some bearing on the second point, but it must be considered as an independent question. In the case of China, the Hongkong Ordinance provides that an "engagement" to this effect must be given by the Chinese Government. Having in view the difference in the term used, it was argued that this provision meant that there must be an engagement given in each case, and that the term "engagement" cannot be equivalent to the term "arrangement," which may be of a general nature. I do not agree; there is nothing in the word "engagement" which limits it in the manner suggested. It seems to me that it is left to the executive to determine whether the engagement required from the Chinese Government shall be general or special. No general engagement has been given by

the Chinese Government, and, up to the present time, there has been no special engagement with regard to Wong. I have, therefore, to decide what is the effect of the absence of such an engagement. The order for the surrender is given by the Governor; not by the Court. The engagement by the Chinese Government must be given to the Governor; not to the Court. It is conceivable that the question might arise before the Court whether or not such an engagement had been given, but certainly not at this stage. The final stage of the proceedings for the surrender has not yet been reached: they are in suspense, owing to the application for a *habeas corpus*. It would, I think, be premature for the Government to ask for such an engagement in the case of a prisoner who may not, after all, be surrendered, and, as there is nothing in the law requiring the demand for extradition to be accompanied by such an engagement, I over-rule the third point.

The fourth point raises a very serious and important question. By the Treaty of Tientsin (Article 21 of which is set out in the preamble of the Local Ordinance), it is agreed that the criminals are to be delivered up "on proof of their guilt." Article 10 of the Ordinance (following the English Act) provides that the magistrate shall commit the prisoner to gaol, there to await the further order of the Governor "if at the hearing such evidence is produced as would justify the committal of the fugitive criminal for trial at the Supreme Court, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in the Colony." There is a wide distinction between these two provisions. A person committed for trial is not found guilty of the offence. The magistrate may decline to commit, but, in order to commit, it is not necessary for the magistrate to find the prisoner guilty. The Ordinance thus provides for the surrender of the fugitive criminals not found guilty, and, as this is not contemplated by the Treaty, there is a variance between the Ordinance and the Treaty. I understand, from what was stated during the argument, that the magistrates consider that they are bound by the Treaty and entitled to disregard the Ordinance, and I gathered also that the learned magistrate in this case said that, if it was necessary for him to find guilt, he thought there was sufficient evidence, and that he did, in fact, find the prisoner guilty. This view of the law appears to be based on *Wilson's case*. The doctrine which has apparently been derived from this case is that, where there is a variance between the Treaty and the Ordinance, the Treaty is to prevail. I do not for the moment say that it is not so, but, if there be such a principle, it must, I think, be deduced from other cases.

The Act of the United Kingdom is a permissive act; that is—it provides the machinery for carrying into force arrangements for extradition made with foreign states. An Order-in-Council may be issued applying the Act to any given arrangement. There is nothing in the Act to prevent the extradition of British subjects, and, if in any Treaty it was stipulated that subjects should be surrendered, their surrender would be lawful. But in the Swiss Treaty (which was in question in *Wilson's case*) as in many, if not all other Treaties, it is expressly stipulated that no subjects shall be surrendered. The Court held that there was nothing in the Act to compel their surrender.

The whole question of extradition is, by the Act, made subservient to the Treaty, and does not provide for extradition in the absence of or in excess of, such an arrangement. This is the effect of the decision, and the same principle was acted on in *Re Counhaye* (L.R. 8 Q.B. 410). The Courts will refuse extradition for an offence included under a Treaty, but not included in the Extradition Act, and, conversely, if there were a crime included in the schedule, but not mentioned in the treaty, there can be no extradition. I doubt if these cases warrant any larger proposition. The dicta of the learned judges appear, perhaps, to justify the proposition which has been contended for, but they must be read by the light of the question before them, and cannot have any wider interpretation given to them.

The point I wish to emphasise now is, that *Wilson's case* does not warrant the general proposition that where there are variances the Treaty is to prevail; and it is the more

important to bear this in mind, because the decision dealt with a question at variance between the General Enabling Extradition Act of the United Kingdom, and the different treaties to which it extends. In the present case we have a different set of circumstances, the Hongkong Ordinance having been passed with a special view to carry out the Extradition Treaty with one country only—China. We must, therefore, deal with the variance (which admittedly exists between the treaty and the law) from another point of view.

It is generally stated that the Courts in any colony may be called upon to adjudicate upon the validity of any Act of the Colonial Parliament. I believe this to be sound law, and the question must be examined whether this provision of the Hongkong Ordinance is *ultra vires*. This point was not directly argued before me, Mr. Ferrers' argument being based solely on *Wilson's case*. Admitting, then, that an inquiry whether the Hongkong Ordinance is *ultra vires* is permissible; it seems to me clear that this inquiry is for this Court, not for the magistrate. Unless a matter is put within his Summary Jurisdiction, the magistrate has no right to pre-judge any case, and find the person charged guilty; his sole duty is to commit. There is a reference to the point that the magistrate is not a Court which would have jurisdiction in such a matter, in the Chief Justice's judgment in *Kwok A Sung's case* (on page 189 of the report in L.R. 5 Appeal Cases).

The questions involved seem to be the following:—

First, can this section stand by itself independently of Treaty? In other words, supposing no Treaty, could the Hongkong Legislature pass an Extradition Ordinance, such as No. 7 of 1889, looking at it in its entirety? or, varying the issue, supposing the words "on proof of their guilt" not to exist in the Treaty, could the Hongkong Legislature introduce such a provision as that contained in Article 10?

Secondly, with regard to the magistrate's jurisdiction, has he power so to limit the provisions of Article 10 as not to commit the fugitive criminal for trial, unless he is satisfied that there has been proof of his guilt?

There are two subsidiary questions which arise out of this latter question:—

(1) Supposing the magistrate were merely to commit for trial, is the prisoner entitled to his discharge because he has not been proved to be guilty as the Treaty requires?

(2) Supposing the magistrate to find the prisoner guilty, is he entitled to his discharge because the magistrate has acted without any authority of the Legislature and beyond his normal jurisdiction?

I think it better that there should be further argument, specially directed to those two points, which, with the one already indicated, will be heard before the Full Court.

The answer to the fifth point will naturally depend, in great measure, on the answers to the above questions.

The Chief Justice then added:—With regard to former judgment on the *locus standi* of the Chinese Government, I find that notice of the proceedings on the writ of *habeas corpus* was in fact given to the French Government in *Arton's case*, and the Attorney General now informs me that the French Government was represented by Counsel in *Guerin's case*, but, there, the counsel appears to have taken no active part in the argument. I desire to modify to this extent my previous judgment, so far as the statement is concerned that I could find no trace in the reports of any foreign government having appeared in Court in any extradition case. There are, in fact, these two references, but they do not in any way bear upon the question of, or induce me to alter the opinion I have expressed with regard to, the right of foreign governments to take part in the proceedings for *habeas corpus* in extradition cases.

HIP ON INSURANCE AND LOAN CO. v. TSEUNG KING.

In this case Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Bonner (Messrs. Dennys & Bowley) appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant did not put in an appearance. The claim was for \$25,000 due on promissory notes, and interest at the rate of \$1.20 per

\$100 per mensam. Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE)

YEUNG KWAN HING v. NG WAI CHI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings' office) appeared for the plaintiff in this case and for the defendant in a cross action, *Wai Hing v. Yeung Kwan Hing*. Mr. H. Hursthouse (of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley) appeared for the other side.

The original was brought to recover \$718.12. The defendant is the comprador of the Messageries Maritimes Company; and during the five days set apart for the celebration of the Birthday of the Goddess of Heaven, April 23rd to 27th, defendant chartered two river steamers, the *Paul Beau* and *Charles Hardouin*, from the Messageries Maritimes Company to run between Hongkong and Shekwan. The plaintiff entered into an agreement to be allowed to sell refreshments to the passengers on board the steamer but, it was alleged, found a good deal of opposition going on against him, the steward of the steamer selling meals and drinks. The cross-action was in respect of payment for the exclusive right to sell refreshments.

His Honour gave judgment for the defendant with costs in each action.

Wednesday, 14th June.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

O. S. BAGGE v. R. C. BURLEY.

The plaintiff in this action, a diver employed at the Naval Yard, claimed from the defendant, the manager of the Astor House boarding house, \$500, as damages for wrongful arrest. Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. J. D. Stephens for the defendant.

His Honour—As your man is still in Government employ will he do any good for himself even if he succeeds? He will probably get the "kick out."

Mr. Thomson—I submit from the pleadings that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

Mr. Thomson—There was no justification for the arrest. They had this man arrested to preserve the peace, when there was no breach of the peace.

His Honour—The damages will be practically nil. Suppose he gets five cents as damages and no costs.

Mr. Thomson—He will probably get more if you hear the manner of the arrest, and the way he was taken from the house. Would you like me to go into the case?

His Honour—I leave that to you. I should think if we went into the case it would do your man harm.

Mr. Thomson—I submit the plaintiff is entitled to judgment even without going into the facts.

His Honour—Yes, but no damages can be assessed unless we go into the facts.

Mr. Thomson—The plaintiff had only on his trousers and slippers, and ought to have had an opportunity of putting on his clothes.

His Honour—He should not have been in a disorderly costume.

Mr. Thomson—He was going to the bath.

His Honour—To the bar?

Mr. Thomson—Bath.

His Honour—Oh, I thought you said bar.

Mr. Stephens submitted that the defendant had reason, on account of the plaintiff's disorderly conduct, for causing his arrest.

His Honour—Why did he not order him out; why did he not put him out?

Mr. Stephens—The plaintiff is a very powerful man.

His Honour—Though the policeman did so he should not have taken him in charge. He must see something. If Mr. Hurley had a broken head it would have been different. The thing is clear. The law laid down years and years ago that if a man makes a disturbance he can be ordered out, and if he does

not go out he can be put out, or if this cannot be done a policeman can be called to put him out. If he assaults the policeman the policeman can take him up on his own account.

Mr. Stephens—The charge was withdrawn on the defendant (plaintiff in action) promising to keep quiet in the future.

His Honour—It does not matter what happened in the police court. The defendant had no power to give him in charge.

Mr. Thomson—The whole trouble arose on account of the quality of the food.

His Honour—A man has got his remedy, he can leave the house.

Mr. Thomson—The man complained about the quality of the food, and without anything else Mr. Hurley went for the police.

The plaintiff in the witness box said that he had been living approximately eight months at Mr. Hurley's, the Astor House. At dinner on the 16th May he made a remark about the bananas being bad and had a few words with the defendant, who jumped up and went for a policeman. It was after dinner and witness was going to have a bath. The policeman told him that if he did not go he would carry him. Knowing it was no use to resist the law he went just as he was. The police station was a quarter of a mile distant, and on the way he met four dock yard officials. He was sober at the time. At the police station he was detained for a quarter of an hour and then released. On the way back Mr. Hurley made all sorts of apologies, but witness said he did not want to have anything more to do with him that night.

After further evidence His Honour said that he still thought the plaintiff made a mistake in bringing the action. He was an extremely undesirable tenant. Why did not the defendant get rid of him? Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$25 and costs.

Thursday, 15th June.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE MR. F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

KWAN YUEN FIRM EX PARTE LI TZE CHO.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) on behalf of the debtors moved that a receiving order made on the 13th April respecting his clients' property be rescinded. The creditors had been either paid or come to an arrangement with. Li Tze Cho, of 16, Stanley Street, for one, had filed a declaration stating that whereas the Kwan Yuen firm were on the 30th March last indebted to him in the sum of \$1,000 due on a deposit note, this had now been paid and he had no further claim against the debtors. In another declaration Cheang Yew Ting, of 6, Cochrane Street, sole master of the Kwan Yuen firm, stated that whereas on the 30th March last he was indebted to the Fung Tang Ki firm in the sum of \$7,887.46 for goods purchased from them, Ng A Kwai, a relation, had arranged with Fung Heung Chuen, the sole partner of the Fung Tang Ki firm, that this debt should be fully settled and released by a payment by him (Ng A Kwai) on his behalf of 60 per cent. of the debt. This had been paid. A third declaration was by W. D. Trimnell, of 7, Beaconsfield Arcade, agent of the firm of M. J. Connell, brokers. This, a debt of \$5,917.42 had been guaranteed by a friend of the debtors under a special arrangement with the creditor, who had no further claim against the debtors.

The Official Receiver (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) said he had no objection to the receiving order being rescinded.

His Lordship, however, pointed out that there might be other creditors and for the protection of creditors and the public it behoved them to be very careful. It all depended on whether the Official Receiver was satisfied.

The Official Receiver explained that the matter had been advertised for two months.

Cheang Yew Ting was called—I deal in foreign goods, provisions, etc. At the present I do not owe people money, but some people owe me money. I get my goods from England myself and deal with two firms for American goods. I get goods from Morton and Crosse and Blackwell, in England, without going to a Hongkong agent. I get the goods through the bank. No accounts with the English firms are

outstanding. The compradore in the bank, Wa Chun, acts as security for me.

His Lordship—Are you satisfied, Mr. Wakeman?

The Official Receiver—Yes, My Lord, I saw the debtor personally.

His Lordship—I think that is satisfactory. I rescind the receiving order on payment of all costs.

HONGKONG YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Favoured with a beautiful afternoon, and by the kindness of H. E. the Governor who placed Government House and grounds at their disposal, the conversazione held by the ladies of the local branch of the Y.W.C.A. to commemorate the jubilee of the British Association was a pronounced success. Made comfortable 'neath the shelter of trees on the grounds, the ladies were regaled with light refreshments and selections of sweet music played during the afternoon by the Royal West Kents' Band. H. E. the Governor and his private secretary, Mr. Ponsonby, were in attendance.

The ladies responsible for making the afternoon such a brilliant success were:—Mrs. Hoare (President), Mrs. Piercy (Vice-President), Misses Eyre and Pitts (secretaries), Mrs. Quinn (Treasurer), Mesdames Barnes-Lawrence, Stringer, Nicolls, Whitehead, Woodward, and Lowe, Miss (Dr.) Sibree and Miss Skipton.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP HOARE said the first thing they wanted to do was to send the following message to the British National Council of the Y.W.C.A. at Home:—

"We, the members and friends of the Hongkong branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, send our warmest congratulations to the British National Council on the completion of the Association's fiftieth year of work and labour of love for young women. We desire to add our grateful testimony to the success and blessing, which, by God's grace, have crowned their efforts."

This being unanimously agreed to, HIS LORDSHIP continued:—When I came to China some 30 years ago, there was one unmarried missionary lady connected with the Church Missionary Society. Now there are scores; I may safely say hundreds, and I suppose life-fall there are thousands of unmarried ladies connected with this Society's work in China. I quote this as an illustrative fact of the wonderful development there has been in the independence and in the work of young women. One cannot help feeling thankful that just at the time when this development has started, God has put it into the hearts of some of His servants to start a Young Women's Christian Association. Side by side with this independence, activity and work there has also been the growing up of this Association. We cannot, of course, boast a Y.W.C.A. in Hongkong for 50 years, but I should imagine that 50 years ago, there were very few young women in Hongkong, and at that time it does not seem to have been a very desirable place for young women to live in. It is very different now, however, even to what it was when I came out 30 years ago. There is now a great increase in family life, as people are keeping their daughters here growing up in Hongkong, Shanghai and the treaty ports. A great deal of the work of the Colony is now being done by the young women who are going into stores, offices and educational establishments, and doing their full share in the development of the place. A development of independence and activity like this is bound to be attended by dangers, such as worldliness. More independence, more work and more activity all means more temptation, therefore, I think that God put it into the hearts of the people here to start this Association to give the young women strength and courage to face difficulties. I am sure an Association of this kind is most important in the Colony of Hongkong, although I am not much of a believer in multiplying societies, as it is quite possible for us to have too many wheels within wheels.

HIS LORDSHIP dwelt at length on the necessity for combination, trust, strength and work in connection with the association, and continued—The association might make itself more of an aggressive body, by bringing before young women and young men the claims of our King.

and leading them into his service.

Mr. RUTLEDGE then proposed the following resolution:—

"This gathering of the Y.W.C.A. members and friends resolves to place on record its sense of strong gratitude to Almighty God for all the uplifting of womanhood in our country in every aspect during the past 50 years; and further resolves to express its resolution to use those granted talents of education, position and expansion, to the Glory of God, and the gain of other women, both at home and in other lands, who are still without the knowledge of Christ and the blessings His salvation and Service bring," after which he read a paper dealing with the rise of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. and other kindred associations during the last 50 years.

Miss EYRE in seconding the resolution said—I should like in the name of the whole Association to thank the Bishop for his kindness in taking the chair to-day, and also to publicly thank the Bishop and Mrs. Hoare for their constant and continued kindness and generosity to us as an Association. We have no better friends. Where should we meet on Tuesdays if we had not the pleasant and cool premises at St. Paul's, and where should we hold our social evenings if it were not for the kind generosity and hospitality of Mrs. Hoare? I am sure you all join with me in heartily thanking them (applause). I would also thank the members who so willingly helped us to-day especially the refreshment committee who have gone to considerable trouble. I think a mistake has been made with regard to the name of this Association. A great many think it is for Christian women, and therefore a good many do not care to join it. The name is not Christian Association for young women, but Young Women's Christian Association, and it is not an association for only those who subscribe themselves Christians. This Association was properly organised in 1898; before that it was run in a very humble way at West Point. Our association does not provide much pleasure for young women. Everyone will agree with me that Hongkong does not exactly stand in need of provision for pleasure, and there is a great deal too much seeking for it. The greatest object of our Association is to provide something apart from pleasure—spiritual help for our young women. Our grand Association in England makes no stand about rank. Queen Alexandra is a patroness, and one of its most earnest members was our beloved Queen Victoria—not a patroness only, but a member the same as we are. The Princess Christian is also a patroness, and we in this Colony ought to put aside all feelings with regard to rank and heartily work for the sake of our King and His kingdom. Our membership is over 100, but as the Bishop said, we need to be more aggressive, and surely we will make this jubilee the starting time to promote social, moral, intellectual and spiritual well being, and to afford protection to those who need it, and help them to avoid the dangers and temptations which they may meet.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP, in replying to the vote of thanks said—I don't think we do much to help the association, and I am quite certain that everything Mrs. Hoare has done, it has been a pleasure for her to do, and it would be a great loss for her not to be able to do it.

I wish to propose a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for his kind hospitality in allowing the Association to meet in the garden and in this room.

The vote was carried by acclamation, and the meeting closed with the benediction.

BRITISH WAR VESSELS ARRIVE.

The following British craft which left Gibraltar on 21st April, were convoyed from Singapore to Hongkong by H.M.S. *Iphigenia*, and arrived yesterday:—The destroyers *Ere*, Com. Everett, *Erne*, Lt. Com. Bather, *Arma*, Lt. Com. Henniker Heaton, *Dee*, Lt. Com. Lulivier, *Ethrick*, Lt. Com. Lewis, and *Itchin*, Lt. Com. Seymour.

The destroyers at Hongkong will effect what necessary repairs are required, after which, accompanied by the torpedo depot ship *Hecia* (Capt. Charlton) the fleet of destroyers will proceed North to Wei-hai-wei, according to present arrangements.

LOCAL JAPANESE CELEBRATE THE SUCCESSES OF THEIR ARMS.

To celebrate the brilliant successes attending their country's arms throughout the war, local Japanese on June 11th had an outing on the harbour and spent an afternoon on one of the adjacent islands where running, wrestling and jiu-jitsu competitions were held. Three launches gaily decorated with Japanese lanterns, and displaying the Union Jack and Japanese flag entwined carried the 350 pleasure seeking Japanese to their destination.

On arrival, and before the sports began, Mr. KAKIGUCHI said he wished to say a few words. This outing, which had been promoted by members of the Japanese Club, was to celebrate the famous victories won by Japan. From the beginning, when Russia's grabbing paw first began to encroach upon Manchuria, the Japanese showed themselves eager to fight for justice. The manner in which the Russians deceived the Koreans and took Manchuria led up to the present war, in which the Japanese had been successful both on land and sea. They never besieged a fortress which they did not take, and never fought a battle which they did not win. Although the Russians had strongly defended Port Arthur, forts on the Yalu, Mukden, Liaoyang, Chemulpo and other places, they one by one fell before the determined attacks of the Japan sea. These victories greatly overjoyed the people, but when they heard of the mighty armada which was to be despatched, they again became serious, as they knew what it meant to Japan should the Russian fleets be successful. However, they were again the conquerors, the great armada was annihilated, and now, he hoped there would be a long period of peace and prosperity in the Far East, during which Japan's studies in Western learning would greatly increase. In conclusion, the speaker said that their continued successes were in a great measure due to Japan's alliance with England and the friendliness of the Americans, and in the peace overtures which must soon follow, Japan would be guided by the other nations (Cheers).

Mr. NAKAGAWA said that if Japan had not defeated the Russians they would have always been a menace to her in the Far East. If they opened up the Japanese history at a period 2,000 years ago, when the great warriors Jingokogo and Taiko Hideyoshi were invading China, they would find that at that early period the Japanese were ever victorious. The Mongolians once endeavoured to take Japan, but were driven back with great slaughter. The first civilized war of the Japanese was that in which they defeated China in 1894. Since that war, great improvements have been going on in the Japanese navy and army, and they have proved to Russia the first European power with whom they have been at war, that they are seamen worthy of their steel. Even in Europe, Russia with her immense resources and thousands of soldiers, has been looked upon as one of the world's greatest nations. But with all her resources and all her soldiers, she was unable to defeat the Japanese who were fighting for right. From the beginning of the fight, Japan ever observed and carried out the principles of international law, which the Russians scorned to recognise. All nations were interested as to whether the Baltics could defeat the Japanese, but they had shown the world that they could not. Many of their fleet lie at the bottom of the sea, others have been captured, and the remainder are unable to continue the fight. The naval battle of Tsushima, the most important during the war, and the most decisive in the history of the world. The once powerful Russia is crippled; she must now take a back seat, and, in her place as one of the world's nations steps Japan. The speaker was very proud that his country had so risen, he was also sure that the men, women and children present were, and trusted that they would forthwith proceed to enjoy themselves.

The sports programme was then entered upon and lasted the greater part of the afternoon.

At its conclusion the Japanese national anthem was sung by all present, and cheers followed for the Emperor and Empress of Japan, and for the King and Queen of England.

A PRETTY STORY FROM MACAO.

SECRECY OF THE CONFESSORIAL.

"Is it a crime to be within a confessional?" Such is the caption of a two-foolscap-page letter from Macao. Our answer is: it all depends.

It appears that a Portuguese boy has just undergone three days' imprisonment for eaves-dropping while a lady confessed her sins; and we are asked to publish a long explanation, to the effect that it was all a mistake, in order "to vindicate the character" of Master Februario d'Avrilho. [We have prudently paraphrased the correct name of the youthful sinner.]

The explanation is that, on the morning of May 21st, the tired members of a juvenile dancing party left the house of a citizen (whose son's birthday was being celebrated) and went to church. This particular youth, turning drowsy in the gloom of the church, and fearing to seem irreverent by nodding in open church, slipped into the empty confessional, and went to sleep.

A lady came, knelt, and began to confess her sins. The assurance is that the youth heard nothing but "a buzzing sound," and that directly he awoke, and realized what was taking place, he got out and laughingly explained: "I am not a priest, ma'am."

It is not divulged whether the lady had confessed anything very dreadful or not; but she was naturally both embarrassed and annoyed and told a Jesuit father what had occurred.

It is further stated that the lad's father, believing at first that his son had wilfully outraged the proprieties, visited the Bishop and clergy, and apologised.

Five days later the Bishop instituted a prosecution, and on June 9th, the lad was tried and sentenced to undergo three days' imprisonment in jail.

If all this happened as related, we suspect that the eavesdropper was not so innocent as his friends suppose. We have, however, suppressed names and other details, our correspondent being of an age when imagination sometimes over-runs all other faculties.

H.M.S. "HUMBER" SOLD.

On the 14th June Messrs Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, put up for sale by auction H.M.S. *Humber* with all fittings stores, about 110 tons of coal, anchors and cable on board. A steam launch conveyed intending purchasers and others to the vessel, which has been open for inspection for seven days prior to the sale, conditions of which were that every bidder had to sign his name and nationality and a declaration that she was not purchased for re-sale to any foreign power, or power now at war, and the sale would only be completed after the Commodore, or his deputy, was satisfied that the conditions had been carried out.

Bidding commenced at \$20,000, and rose by bids of \$1,000 each to \$38,000 when the bids dropped to \$5,000 each until \$49,500 was reached, at which price the vessel was knocked down to Mr. F. P. Musso.

KOWLOON DOCKS.

There are at present two large jobs on hand at Kowloon Docks, repairing the United States Quartermaster Department s.s. *Buford*, and repairing the British sailing ship *Travancore*.

The *Buford* is in No. 1 dock having some forty to fifty bottom plates attended to, the vessel having recently been ashore near Manila. The repairs will not be completed till about the end of the month.

The three-masted full rigged *Travancore* is in No. 2 dock. The condition of the vessel's hull indicates that she had her starboard broad-side on to the beach and bumped heavily. Two rows of plates are buckled in more or less almost the whole length of the ship. The severest bruise of all is on the starboard quarter extending over a breadth of five plates. The port side, however, is little amiss. From seventy to eighty plates will have to be removed, the job probably lasting for two months. It is understood that there will be no Board of Trade enquiry into the disaster: there has been no loss of life.

On June 12 No. 3 dock and the slips were unoccupied, and there were no other ships at the Docks excepting the Portuguese warship *Adamastor*. As far as could be seen, also, nothing was on hand in the ship-building line. Workmen were busy erecting machinery in the new shed on the west of the reading room.

"MR. B. HARRIS, OF HONGKONG."

CONFIDENCE TRICK AT KOBE.

The *Japan Chronicle* of June 6th reports:—An incident occurred in Kobe a few weeks ago to which it is worth directing attention by way of warning. A man presented himself at the Kobe office of the Chartered Bank, and stating that his name was B. Harris and that he had an account in the Bank at Hongkong, asked to be permitted to draw the sum of two hundred yen. Naturally he was told that he could not be permitted to do this unless his draft were endorsed by some one in Kobe. "Harris" replied that unfortunately he only knew Captain Devenish in Kobe, and that Captain Devenish was away. Would the signature of Mrs. Devenish do? The Bank officials replied that the lady's signature would be sufficient. "Harris" then called upon Mrs. Devenish and represented that he was a friend of her husband's and owed him a matter of two hundred yen. He found, however, that Captain Devenish was away from Kobe, and therefore he would ask her to sign two papers, which he would leave at the Chartered Bank, where her husband must apply on his return for the money due. By this clever ruse the man secured Mrs. Devenish's signature, and immediately presented the endorsed draft at the bank, where it was duly cashed. As was to be expected, the document was returned from Hongkong marked "no effects," and application has been made by the Bank to Mrs. Devenish for repayment of the two hundred yen paid "Harris." Into the legality of the claim made we cannot enter here, though it appears that neither Captain nor Mrs. Devenish has any account at the Chartered Bank, and Mrs. Devenish's signature is not known to any of the Bank officials. Still, it must be admitted that a Bank which made too strict a rule in this matter would probably be criticised rather unfavourably. Our chief object, however, is to warn the public against a repetition of this trick either in Kobe or in any other port of the Far East. No document presented by a stranger should be endorsed unless there is good evidence of identity.

HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The following is a list of the prize winners to whom the Hon. Dr. Clark distributed prizes on Whit Monday.

Batting Average: Cup won by R. Witchell. Bowling Average: Cup won by W. L. Weaser. Quoits (Double): Won by Messrs. A. Brown and F. T. Robins. Lawn Bowls, May Competition. 1st prize, R. Fenton; 2nd prize, W. Brand. Lawn Bowls, Ladies and Gentlemen, won by Mrs. Robson and Mr. Fincher. Lawn Bowls, Whit Monday Competition: (23 Entries) 1st prize, D. J. McKenzie; 2nd prize, W. H. Woolley; 3rd prize, F. Howell; 4th prize, P. T. Lamble. Lawn Bowls, Ladies' Double, won by Mrs. W. H. E. Smith and Mrs. Wheal.

SHANGHAI ELECTRIC WORKS.

After reading an explanatory editorial in the *N.C. Daily News* of June 7th, we do not see that our recent comments were at all unjust to the average Shanghai voter.

The momentous vote of about 295 to five in favour of the Municipal Council retaining the Electric Department is thus explained by our contemporary:—"No doubt the love of fair play had much to do, as we have said, with this result, a result which does credit to the commonsense and right sporting instincts of the community."

That is to say, a popular impression that Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co. (the almost successful tenderers for the tramway scheme) had not been fairly dealt with resulted in a

decision contrary in principle to the kindred decision of last year.

Or, more plainly still, this decision (which, be it noted, we approve) was not given on the merits of the question; but was the result of a prejudice created by a side issue. Evidently, we might have called the Shanghai voter sheepy without unfairness.

UNNECESSARY HARBOUR NOISES.

Captain Davis, of the s.s. *Albatross*, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court on June 13th, with blowing his steamer's whistle other than for the purposes of navigation at four o'clock in the morning in Hunghom Bay, thereby disturbing the peace and quietude of the neighbourhood.

Defendant—I blew it to warn some sampans which were in my course. If I had not blown the whistle, and a collision occurred, I would have got into trouble. I blew it to avoid a collision, and I still get into trouble, so which way is the cat to jump?

L. S. Wills stated that the sampans were some distance off when the whistle was blown.

Defendant—There is no crime in blowing a whistle, neither is there anything serious or wrong about it, and I am willing to pay my fine right now.

His Worship—You are fined \$20. Defendant—\$20. Right, let her go.

Captain Munsey of the *Hoi Ning* was placed before His Worship to answer a similar charge.

Defendant—There were sampans ahead of me, and sampans astern. I don't know what they were doing there, but if I had not given two blasts of my whistle, and had run one of them down, I would have got into trouble. I don't know exactly what to do, I'm sure. There were also junks lying about, and according to the Harbour regulations I was bound to give the signal.

Inspector Langley—But there was no necessity to blow four blasts of the whistle in the bay at that hour of the morning.

Defendant—I blew two blasts on different occasions.

His Worship—But you know it is creating a nuisance.

Defendant—I have been Master of a ship for ten years, and can only say that if I don't know the rules of the road it is time I did.

His Worship—You are fined \$10.

CHINESE MAGICIANS AS CRIMINAL DETECTORS.

The master of the Wa An Arms Shop, of Queen's Road Central, was so distraught at the loss of a sum of about \$150 which had been spirited away in such a manner as to baffle Hongkong's sharpest detectives, that he decided to engage the services of a Chinese magician.

In reply to a summons, he was visited by many wise men of the order, and to whomsoever should unravel the mystery, he promised a handsome reward.

Chinese Doctor Wong Ho Ching and Wong Kam Chun were recommended by a friend as being two of the most successful in their communion with the spirits, hence it came to pass that the doctor was installed in the master's house, and for several days held himself aloof from the inmates. On a certain afternoon he called the master of the shop into his presence, and informed him that the man who cried out that night would be the man who had stolen the money. At midnight a dreadful shriek pierced the ears of the sleeping inmates, who, when they had sufficiently recovered from their fright, proceeded to the room from which the noise had come, and found the occupant severely scalded about the body and face. The magician had vanished, and next made his appearance in the Police Court, together with his friend. They were placed before Mr. G. N. Orme on June 15th on the following charge. (1) That being concerned together they unlawfully and maliciously did cast or throw, at or upon one, Tam Shing, a certain corrosive fluid with intent to disfigure or cause bodily harm on the 2nd instant; (2) That Wong Ho Ching, with another man not in custody did on the 27th January, unlawfully and by false pretences obtain from Cheung Tso Tai two pieces of clothing valued at \$4 with intent to cheat; (3)

That the first defendant unlawfully and knowingly did on the 2nd December, 1904, by false pretences obtain from Chan Chi \$30; (4) That the first defendant did obtain \$10 by false pretences, and (5) That the defendants did by false pretences obtain two gold finger rings, one jade-stone finger ring, one pair of earrings and one pawn ticket valued \$18. Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. Hastings office), who appeared for the second defendant, said he would have to apply for an adjournment, as he had just been instructed in the matter.

Dr. Bell, superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, gave evidence as to the complainant's admission on the 2nd June, when he was suffering from superficial burns on the chest, face and right arm which had either been caused by boiling water or a weak corrosive fluid.

The hearing was then adjourned until Monday.

POLICEMAN SENT TO PRISON.

A Shanghai policeman named Joseph Henry Sidney has been committed to prison for six months for extorting money by menaces from a Cantonese. The trial was by jury.

His Lordship said: Joseph Henry Sydney. You have been convicted by the jury of the crime with which you are charged. In passing sentence I think it right to say that I am perfectly aware that the police in this country are placed in a very difficult position. They are placed in a position in which the temptations are greater than they are in a European community. While they do their duty they may be assured that so far as this Court is able to support them it will do so, but when I find that people abuse the trust which has been committed to them and take advantage of their position in the police to do what we have found you guilty of doing it is a very serious matter. I must take into consideration also in passing sentence the very great mass of this community and not only of this community but of all Europeans throughout China, who should see that the natives are protected from any improper conduct on the part of those whom our introduction into this country has placed in a measure in charge of them.

THE IMPUDENCE OF THE HONGKONG COOLIE.

Near the coal godowns at Praya East on June 13th, a coolie defied a tramcar to remove him from the line on which he had taken his stand. The motorman of the on-coming car was sounding his gong violently, but the figure ahead stood like a statue, and the car had to be brought to a standstill. So proud was the coolie of his feat that he began to dance a jig on the line, the while shouting and laughing derisively. His manner changed, however, when he saw a constable alight from the car, and he suddenly took to his heels, the constable in pursuit. He was arrested just as he was rushing into a godown.

The coolie, on being asked what he had to say, remarked that there were a great number of people about, and that the constable made a mistake and arrested the wrong man.

Inspector Gould informed His Worship that cars often had to be stopped, owing to coolies refusing to get off the lines.

Defendant was fined \$5, or seven days' imprisonment.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

EUROPEAN DEAD, YET STANDING.

At about midnight on the 14th June, a friend called on Edward Heath, an unemployed civil engineer residing at Zetland House, Queen's Road, and on entering his room found him standing, his hand resting on a chair, as though in deep thought. On calling him and receiving no answer, the friend made a closer scrutiny of Heath, and found that he was dead. Dr. O. Marriot was called in, but was then unable to state the cause of death. Deceased has been in the habit of taking bromide of potassium, and it was first suspected that he had poisoned himself by taking an overdose. This, however, was proved not to be the case, as the quantity he had on hand was not sufficient

to kill a man. His remains were removed to the mortuary, where a postmortem examination will be held. The medicine bottles found in his room have been forwarded to the Government analyst, who will analyse the contents.

PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING M.O.H.

The report of the Acting Medical Officer of Health on the epidemic of plague in the Colony during 1904 appears in the current *Government Gazette*. The period chiefly dealt with as covering the epidemic extends from the beginning of the year to the end of July. Here are extracts from the report:—

Although there were thirty-eight cases of plague between the end of July and the end of the year, the period dealt with includes practically the whole of the time when the disease was epidemic and I did not think it advisable, on taking up the work on my return from leave, to re-write the part dealing with the statistics relative to mortality, age and sex incidence and the dumping of bodies, as this would have entailed considerable delay.

During the months of January to July inclusive there were 472 known cases of plague.

With the exception of the years 1895 and 1897 when there were only 44 and 21 cases respectively for the whole years, the figures for 1904 are the lowest the Colony has yet experienced.

It is remarkable that during this year the disease has confined itself to Chinese (470 cases) and Indians (2 cases).

This has undoubtedly had some effect in raising the general death-rate for the disease this year, the low European death-rate and the comparatively low rate for other nationalities during last year having had a great effect in lowering the general death-rate. But notwithstanding this the mortality rate has been higher amongst Chinese this year than last.

The total death-rate for the epidemic is 96.8 per cent. as compared with 88.4 per cent. last year. Compared with 1902, however, this year's rate is very slightly lower.

The following are the death-rates for each epidemic since 1894:—

1894	1896	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
92.7	89.5	89.0	96.1	95.5	95.2	97.5	88.4	96.8

It is worthy of remark that, during the years 1902 and 1904 when the epidemic has been mild, the mortality rates should have been the highest two recorded. It is very difficult to suggest any reason for this.

It is certain that the epidemic of this year has been much milder when compared with the year 1903 than the figures for the total recorded cases in these years would lead one at first sight to believe.

Last year when the epidemic was at its height there was almost a panic amongst the Chinese, and in consequence the exodus from the Colony on the least feeling of illness was very great.

This year, on the other hand, has been remarkable for the quiet way in which the presence of the epidemic has been viewed by the people.

One seldom heard any native this year admitting that there was anything more than a trifling amount of plague in the Colony.

It is, of course, impossible to give figures, but I feel sure that the ratio of plague for this year to that for last year is very much less than the recorded number of cases shows.

It is extremely difficult to obtain trustworthy information as to the occupation of Chinese female plague cases. I have often thought that a large number of such cases are by occupation prostitutes, but obviously without accurate information it would be out of place to base any opinions as to plague incidence on this hypothesis. Seven female cases in the City of Victoria were, however, undoubtedly in the persons of prostitutes. Of these seven cases, six were returned as suffering from the Bubonic type of the disease.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND.

A large piece of marine frontage at Kowloon point measuring about 200,000 sq. ft. has been bought by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire from the Hongkong Reclamation Co., Ltd. at \$4.00 per sq. ft. for the purpose of erecting wharves and godowns. The business was arranged through Mr. Henry Humphreys.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

HANKOW, 7th June.—Business reported since the 31st ulto. is as under:—

	1905.	1904.
Settlements	110,460	108,576
Consisting of the following Teas:—		

1-Chests	
Ningchows	28,581 at Tls. 100.00 per picul.
Khemuns	10,699 at Tls. 67.00 " "
Oopacks	10,565 at Tls. 20.50 " "
Oonams	42,936 at Tls. 25.00 " "
Oonfaas	17,593 at Tls. 30.50 " "
Sang-tams	1,086 at Tls. 13.50 " "

The following are the statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season viz., 8th June, 1904:—

HANKOW TEA.	1-Chests	1-Chests.
Settlements	177,894	380,832
Stock	118,372	17,764

Arrivals	1905.	1904.
	291,268	398,596

KIUKIANG TEA.	1-Chests.	1-Chests.
Settlements	106,903	157,331
Stock	53,046	33,382

Arrivals	1905.	1904.
	159,949	190,713

SILK.

Resume of the Season 1904-5 from Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Son's Circular:—The season now ending has been an unsatisfactory one, and whilst losses have not been as severe as they were in 1903-1904, they have been in some cases considerable. The crop proved to be slightly less than that of 1903-4, there being a falling off in White, Yellow and Wild silks and a slight increase in steam filatures. Steam Filatures.—There was a considerable stock of cocoons carried over from the preceding season, and on this severe losses must have been incurred. The quality of a large proportion of this season's shipment leaves a great deal to be desired. A very important factor has been the greatly increased export from Japan. The rapid growth of the silk industry of that country should serve as an example to the Chinese of what can be accomplished by the adoption of scientific methods of sericulture, but the Chinese adhere rigidly to "old custom" and seem content to leave matters entirely to chance. The relatively high Tael prices which the lower basis of exchange has enabled exporters to pay during the past few years has unfortunately prevented producers realising to the full the monetary loss which otherwise the falling off in the crops would have resulted in. Raw Silk.—The market opened very quietly on the basis of Tls. 525 for Gold Killing and we had a dragging market until the third week in July when the Chinese secured Tls. 575 for the above chop, a price which was not maintained; by the end of August Tls. 545 was recorded, at which figure a considerable business transpired. Six weeks later the volume of business was again heavy and on the basis of Tls. 550 some 2,500 bales of Teatles changed hands; by the end of November Tls. 570 was reached, but a reaction then set in, and after waiting about six or seven weeks buyers secured gold killing at Tls. 530 which price has been maintained with but small fluctuations to the present time. Hand Filatures.—There has been rather less business done in these this year, the highest price was paid in November when best chops Grant reel touched Tls. 750 for extra, but since then prices have declined Tls. 40-50 per picul. Crop Prospects.—Owing to the wet and cold weather experienced in April and the beginning of this month, the Crop will be late, but unless any unfavourable condition should arise we look for as large a crop as last year's, or a trifle bigger. The Shaoching cocoon market has been opened and the prices paid would make the cost of steam filatures about Tls. 760 for 1, 2 and 3, a figure which shows a considerable amount of confidence in the position of the silk industry; time alone can show if it is well placed. Waste Silk.—This season under review can scarcely have been a satisfactory one to anyone connected with the trade either as producers, dealers or consumers. Caused by the depression on the home markets, and the large stocks held by some of the largest consumers, there was a prolonged delay in the opening of the market, and in place of the forward contracts which used to be made before the season began, by continental buyers more especially, it was the end of July before anything was bought by bona fide exporters, although there had been some Chinese speculation in Curries and Frisonets a month previous to that. It was the beginning of August before the market for wastes generally could be considered really opened, and the following prices were then paid for the standard wastes named, with prices of other wastes in proportion.—Filature Long

Waste Tls. 180 per picul, Curries No. 1 Tls. 90 per picul and Kading Frisonets, 70.20.10. Tls. 85-86 per picul, exchange being at 2/7½ and fcs. 8.80 for four months' documentary bills, and, in spite of the continued depression at home, a considerable business, more especially for the Continent, had been put through by the beginning of September on about this basis. The market then became dull and depressed with drooping prices, and this has remained its general condition ever since for the generality of wastes.

RICE.

Messrs. W. G. Hale & Co.'s Circular, dated Saigon 2nd June, 1905, states:—During the period under review there have been some sales to the Philippines which hardened our market. At the close, owing to lack of demand from any direction, prices are slightly easier, but we doubt if they could recede any further, as holders of the supplies of Paddy yet remaining—and which are very meagre indeed—can well afford to hold on.

We quote for July to August delivery:—	
No. 1 White sifted (trié) steam	per picul
milled (round)	
No. 2 White unsifted (ordinaire) steam	
milled (round)	\$3.96
5 % Cargo steam milled (round)	\$3.38
10 % Cargo steam milled	\$3.32
20 % Cargo steam milled	\$3.24

* Prices according to terms and conditions.

COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of June 16th state that 20 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 49,800 tons of Japan coal, 11,100 tons of Cardiff Coal, and 24,900 tons of Indian. Since June 3rd 44,000 tons of Japan coal have arrived. The market continues nominal. Quotations:—

Cardiff	\$17.00 \$19.00 ex-ship.
Australian	\$12.00 \$13.00 ex-ship.
Yubari Lump	\$12.00 ex-ship, nominal
Milki Lump	\$11.00 ex-ship, nominal
Moji Lump	\$9.00 to \$10.00 ex-ship, steady.

YARN.

Mr. Eduljee, in his Report, dated Hongkong, 16th June, says:—Dealers have at length commenced to operate more freely, and nearly 12,000 bales have changed hands during the past fortnight. Under ordinary circumstances an improvement in values would have taken place, but holders being influenced by the lower cost of importations and the weak condition of our large neighbouring market of Shanghai, have been willing sellers, and sales generally, both of spot goods and to arrive, show little or no change on last quotations. Spot goods of superior descriptions are taken for immediate wants, but the bulk of sales noted below consist, for the most part, of medium and common grades, the great disparity in price of superior spinings diverting the attention of buyers to inferior, but comparatively cheaper, threads. The demand has been general and almost all counts are dealt in, No. 10s and 12s attracting by far the largest amount the attention.

Local Manufacture.—Continues in fair request, and sales of 800 bales No. 10s at \$109 and of 250 bales No. 12s at \$112½ are reported, prices showing a further advance of \$1½ per bale.

Japanese Yarn.—The market is almost bare of stock, and the only business of the interval is the sale of a parcel of 525 bales No. 16s Kurashiki (three horses) at \$134.

Raw Cotton.—A fair enquiry has continued for Indian descriptions, but holders appear to be rather firm in sympathy with the Bombay market, and retail sales of 525 bales of superfine Bengals at from \$23½ to 43½ are reported. Nothing has been done in China cotton. Unsold stocks, Indian 4,200 bales and China 250 bales. Quotations are Bengal \$21 to \$24½ and China \$22 to \$26.

Exchange on Indian shows little or no fluctuation and closes to-day at Rs. 141 for T/T and Rs. 141½ for Post. On Shanghai 71½ and on Japan 92½.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 2nd instant viz:—

Indian:—Market unsteady with weak holders forcing sales, the chief feature being the total absence of demand for No. 18s. Total sales about 3,500 bales with an estimated unsold stock of 80,000.

Japanese:—There is not much doing in these spinings, No. 16s showing a decline of about 2 fcs. Total sales about 1,500 bales on the basis of Tls. 92 to 100 for No. 16s and Tls. 102 to 108 for No. 20s.

Local:—The mills are all fully engaged over forward contracts, but a fairly large contract extending to the end of August has been entered into by one of them on the basis of Tls. 87 for No. 14s, and Tls. 88½ for No. 16s.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., in their Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 9th June, 1905, state:—As was to be expected the interval since our last report, which culminated in the usual Chinese holiday in celebration of the Dragon Festival, also the second most important settling day of the year, has been one almost entirely devoid of interest to those engaged in this branch of trade. Preceded as this whole holiday was by two half holidays, on account of the Regatta, the working hours were cut down to a minimum, and this appeared to quite suit the book of the dealers. Under these circumstances it is hardly necessary to say absolutely nothing has been done—beyond the usual auctions. It is scarcely time yet to gauge the feeling of the market, but there are undoubtedly encouraging features which give some hope of a revival in the consumptive demand, and from the indications the improvement will come both from the West and the North. That this resuscitation will extend to forward business is somewhat doubtful, nor is this to be wondered at when the preconceived ideas of the dealers are so liable to be undermined by the action of the manufacturers at home. The remark we made a few months ago, which perhaps were a little too strongly emphasized, though they were called forth by a very flagrant case that came to our notice at the time, and was not connected with Manchester, appears to have raised the ire of some of the manufacturers there, according to a recently received *Manchester Guardian*, the writer to which endeavours to condone the offence. Although the remedy we suggested may not be feasible, or meet the case, it is beyond all question absolutely necessary that something be done. It is no use arguing on the basis of "what has been," the course of trade has changed entirely and fresh methods of conducting it must be sought, and to the producer who can offer the most consistently fair terms will the business go. Manufacturers will have to be more particular with regard to estimating the probable output of their mills, and so avoid the too frequent declaration that "orders cannot be accepted for delivery before such and such a date," when it is becoming too often found that it is possible to do so. They must remember the position of operators here, who have to buy for an anticipated demand and take the risk of exchange into the bargain, which, in the meantime, may have gone up sufficiently to enable a higher first cost cloth to be laid down cheaper than that of an earlier contract for later delivery. Some equitable arrangement can surely be devised, even if the remedy we suggested be not feasible. The writer referred to above only supposes the case of goods costing more (made with dearer cotton), than those under earlier contracts for later delivery, but what about those that can be offered on better terms? Such complaints are not unknown! Manchester is strong and the quotations for some goods higher, even for remote delivery. Cotton, after advancing to 4.70d. for Mid American and 7½d. for Egyptian, in Liverpool, has receded again to 4.51d. and 7½d. respectively. Next week the White-tide Holidays take place, when only on Tuesday will any business be done. The question of penalties for late delivery of contracts recently made from this is receiving the attention of those interested in this trade in Manchester, and it is admitted there is a good deal of justice in the complaints made. From New York we hear of no advices, either with regard to the market or the price of cotton. No news has come to hand yet as to the acreage planted this year, though the Government report was expected, to be issued on the 3rd instant, but up to the date of the last advices the prospects were not good, as regards the weather, for planting. However, almost precisely the same pessimistic reports prevailed at the same period last season when the crop ultimately yielded 18,500,000 bales! Piece Goods.—As importers deny that they have sold, and known holders amongst the dealers deny having resold, we do not propose to record the few transactions published. As regards the auctions, both yesterday and to-day, there was generally a drooping tendency in the plain staples: Grey Shirtings.—With few exceptions, prices were slightly easier for all weights, in most cases the fraction of one per cent. White Shirtings.—The ordinary red goods were without much change one way or the other, but in heavier makes there were several instances of an improvement. T. Cloths.—Common went rather better at auction, but the better qualities declined. Drills and Sheetings.—There is absolutely nothing we can report in either of these makes, beyond that fresh supplies are coming in freely to be stored. Fancy Goods.—There is no fresh business offering. Some enquiry has been experienced for *Black Cotton* Italianas for Newchwang, evidently in

anticipation of better news from that market. These goods at auction were distinctly firm again. Woollens.—The improvement noticed last week was well maintained in most of the chops of Camlets, only one showing any particular weakness. Long Ells were again slightly higher, but for Lastings the tendency was lower. Spanish Stripes are looking firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

HANKOW, June 7th, 1905.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

	Per picul.
Cowhides, Best Selected	Tls. 34.50
Do. Seconds	30.50
Buffalo hides, Best Selected	17.00
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color	55.00
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	8.00
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or	
Poochi	12.00
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu	11.00
Green China Grass, Szechuen	13.00
Jute	4.50
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	9.00
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow and/or Macheng	8.70
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	8.00
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	11.00
Animal Tallow	9.50
Gallnuts, Usual shape	17.00
Do. Plum do.	18.00
Tobacco, Tingchow	7.50
Do. Woukong	9.00
Black Bristles	110.00
Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	(nom.)
" " " Wild Duck	" "
Turmeric	2.50
Sesamum Seed	4.20
Sesamum Seed Oil	8.00
Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil	(nom.)
Wood Oil	7
Tea Oil	(nom.)

Per M. M. steamer Polynesian, sailed on 18th June. For Marseilles:—76 bales raw silk, 7 cases silk piece goods, 200 bales cocoons, 83 packages human hair, 51 packages tea, 1 case feathers, 11 cases ylang ylang oil, 2 cases hats, 1 trunk private effects. For Lyons:—124 bales raw silk. For St. Chamond:—20 bales raw silk. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk. For London:—1 case hats.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 16th June, 1905.—The market has shown no signs of improvement during the week and rates with a very few exceptions are quoted lower.

BANK.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been placed in fair lots at \$800 and \$802½, closing steady at the latter rate. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been placed in small lots at \$685, and Cantons at \$320 and \$322½, closing with buyers. Yangtses have improved to \$172 while Chinas remain unchanged and without business. China Traders have found buyers at \$65 and a fair business has been transacted.

FIRE INSURANCES.—H'kong have been placed, at \$224 and Chinas at \$87 in unimportant lots. SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao and Douglas have changed hands at quotations, the latter closing with sellers. Indies have declined to \$102 with but few sales between that and the closing rate (116) of last week; forward sales are reported at \$108 for Dec., the market closing very quiet. Star Ferries have been in offer at quotations and small sales have resulted.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars. Sales have been effected at \$215 for the settlement, and reported ones at \$218, but the market closes quiet at \$215 cash. Luzons are obtainable at \$32, with no business to report.

MINING.—Rauha have been in small demand and small sales have been effected at \$4 and \$4½.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GROUNDWORK.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue weak with sellers ruling the market at \$187. No good news has been received from the Sully field of operations. Kowloon Wharves have experienced a decline on account of the purchase of a piece of land, adjoining the Company's Kowloon property, by a local firm, for the purpose of erecting wharves and godowns. Sales have been effected for December at \$104, and the market closes quiet with probable sellers at \$100. New Amoy Docks have further declined to \$18 without sales. Farnham, on the intimation

of a return of Tls. 20 per share from capital account, have ruled firm with sales at \$159, \$160, \$161 and \$162, closing firm at \$163. Ho gkew Wharves have gone back to \$187½.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have slightly improved on account of the sale by the Reclamation Co. of a piece of land in Kowloon, in which the Hongkong Land Co. is interested. Sales have been made at \$122 and the market closes fairly steady at that rate. Hotels have declined to \$144 without sales. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

COTTON MILLS.—No change or business to report with the exception of an advance of Tls. 1 in Ewo, which are now wanted at Tls. 38.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have been placed at \$12½. Green Islands (old) at \$26½. Electrics (old) at \$17½ and China Light and Powers at the advanced rate of \$10. Tramways could be placed at \$212½, but none seem available.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS
Alhambra	\$200	\$100
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$802½, sellers
National B. of China	25	\$37, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$5½, buyers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$12½, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$10, sales
China Provident	\$10	\$8.75, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 38, buyers
Hongkong	\$10	\$16½, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 36
Laon Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 39
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 180, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$17, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
Farnham, B. & Co.	Tls. 100	Tls. 163, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$100
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$197, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$64	\$18, sellers
Shai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 187½
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$33½
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$26½, sales & sel.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$5	\$16½, sellers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$160, buyers
Do. New	\$5	\$17½, sales
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$11½, sales & sel.
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$212½, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$50	\$144, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$25	\$242½
H'kong S. Waterboat Insurance—	\$50	\$152
Canton	\$50	\$17, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$325, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$87, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$65, sales & buy.
North China	\$5	\$302½, sales & sel.
Union	\$100	Tls. 82
Yangtze	\$60	\$695, sellers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$172½
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$122, sales & sel.
Do. New	\$10	\$13, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$40, sellers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 120, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$55, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$490
Rauha	18/10	\$44
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$94, sellers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$215, sales & sel.
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$32, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$21½, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$36, sellers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$27
Indo-China S. N. Co.	\$10	\$102, sellers
Shell Transport Co.	\$1	22s. 6d. sellers
Do. Preference	\$10	\$3. 10s.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$35, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$27, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$50	\$50
South China M. Post	\$25	\$23, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$8
Do. New	\$3	\$7½
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$36
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$11½, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$8, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12½, sales
United Asbestos	\$4	\$34
Do. Founders	\$10	\$180

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s share report, for the week ending June 8th, 1905, states:—The principal feature in the market during the past week has been a heavy decline in the price of Indo-Chinas. This has been entirely due to the small dividend paid by the Company, news of which arrived here by wire on the 3rd inst. The T.T. rate on London to-day is 2/7½. Banks.—Business reported locally at \$800 from Hongkong. The London quotation is \$82. Marine and Fire Insurance.—Yangtses reported at \$172½. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas. The market opened on the 1st with sales for July at Tls. 83½. On the 2nd Tls. 82 June, with sales for July Tls. 83½/4/5 83½/4/4½, closing at Tls. 82½. On the 3rd, on the directors' recommendation of a 12 shilling div. for the year, the market opened with sales at Tls. 75 for July, after which business was done at Tls. 74½/3/3½ and 72½. On the 5th shares for June at Tls. 73½, July Tls. 74½ and 74, September Tls. 75. On the 6th Tls. 74 for June, July Tls. 75, September Tls. 76, and December Tls. 77. The market closes with a quiet feeling and little disposition to deal in shares. Tugs. Ordinary shares at Tls. 59½ June and Tls. 59/60 cash. Preference at Tls. 48/49/50. Docks and Wharves.—S. C. Farnham. The directors announce their intention of paying a final dividend of 8 per cent. for the year making with the interim 13 per cent. for the year. This news was announced yesterday, but so far has caused no deviation in the rates. Casit shares have been placed at Tls. 160/59/61½; for June Tls. 160/61/61½ and 62. July Tls. 162½/63/64/5r August Tls. 164½/65/66. September Tls. 166/166½/67½. The market closes easy. S. & H. Wharves have been placed at Tls. 187½/88½ cash. July Tls. 190. August Tls. 191/92. September Tls. 196. At closing a transaction for cash is reported at Tls. 190, at which rate shares are offering. Sugars.—No business reported, with the exception of a transaction in Perak at \$70. Mining.—Weihaiwei. We have to report a considerable advance in these shares. The market opened at the beginning of the week at \$7½ rising steadily to \$8-8½-9 and \$10. The reason for the rise we hear is due to the good reports given by the engineer at the mines. The meeting takes place on the 15th, when all information regarding the mines will be made public. At closing there are buyers at \$10. Chinese Engineering have been placed at Tls. 7.35 and 7.40. Lands.—Shanghai Lands have been done at Tls. 180 with fair demand at this rate. Industrial.—China Flour at Tls. 60/62½. Major Bros. at Tls. 65. Gases at Tls. 125. Langkats. The market has risen slightly and opened with sales at Tls. 225/27½ cash, 226/264, and 230 June. Tls. 230 July, August Tls. 232½, September Tls. 235, October Tls. 235/37½, November Tls. 240. Sumatras have been placed at Tls. 70. Stores and Hotels.—Astor House at \$31. Miscellaneous.—Telephones at Tls. 67 and 67½. Loans and Debentures.—Shanghai Lands and Municipal debentures 6 per cent. have been placed at Tls. 96.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 16th June.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	237½
Credits 4 months' sight	241
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	193½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	46
Credits, 60 days' sight	46½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	141
Bank, on demand	141½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	141
Bank, on demand	141½
ON HANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	71
Private, 30 days' sight	72
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	92½
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	92½
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	5½ p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	119
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	119 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	119 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	6½
SEVERNISHS, Bank's Buying Rate	91½
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	85½
BAR SILVER, per oz.	87½

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

June—

ARRIVALS.

- 11, Benarty, British str., from London.
- 11, Sildra, Norwegian str., from Moji.
- 11, Yangtze, British str., from Liverpool.
- 12, Albenga, German str., from Manila.
- 12, Anamba, Danish str., from Canton.
- 12, Changsha, British str., from Kobe.
- 12, Charterhouse, British str., from Singapore.
- 12, Dagny, Norwegian str., from Newchwang.
- 12, Gladestry, British str., from Moji.
- 12, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
- 12, Kalgan, British str., from Chefoo.
- 12, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
- 12, Polynesian, French str., from Shanghai.
- 12, Profit, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
- 12, Rhein, German str., from Bremen.
- 12, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
- 12, Tientsin, British str., from Chinkiang.
- 13, Arun, British t.p.d., from Singapore.
- 13, Dee, British t.p.d., from Singapore.
- 13, Erna, British t.b.d., from Gibraltar.
- 13, Ettrick, British t.b.d., from Singapore.
- 13, Ere, British t.b.d., from Gibraltar.
- 13, Helene, German str., from Swatow.
- 13, Iphigenia, British cruiser, from Singapore.
- 13, Itchen, British t.b.d., from Singapore.
- 14, Banca, British str., from Moji.
- 14, Broholm, Danish str., from Bangkok.
- 14, Foxton Hall, British str., from Liverpool.
- 14, Fri, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
- 14, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 14, Heim, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
- 14, Heimdal, Norwegian str., from Wuhu.
- 14, Machew, German str., from Bangkok.
- 15, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
- 15, Coptic, British str., from San Francisco.
- 15, Emma Luyken, Ger. str., from Swatow.
- 15, Hellas, German str., from Chinkiang.
- 15, Kalgan, British str., from Canton.
- 15, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 15, Kwongsang, British str., from Canton.
- 15, Minnesota, British str., from Shanghai.
- 15, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Canton.
- 15, Riverdale, British str., from Moji.
- 15, Wosang, British str., from Canton.

June—

DEPARTURES.

- 12, Bantn, British str., for London.
- 12, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
- 12, Kiukiang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 12, Pingsuey, British str., for Sourabaya.
- 12, Shaohsing, British str., for Canton.
- 12, Vengeance, British battleship, for home.
- 12, Waihora, British str., for Swatow.
- 12, Yochow, British str., for Canton.
- 13, Changsha, British str., for Australia.
- 13, Dagny, Norwegian str., for Canton.
- 13, Emma Luyken, German str., for Swatow.
- 13, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
- 13, Kalgan, British str., for Canton.
- 13, Korea, American str., for San Francisco.
- 13, Oceania, French str., for Shanghai.
- 13, Polynesian, French str., for Europe.
- 13, Rhein, German str., for Kiautschou.
- 13, Taishan, British str., for Saigon.
- 13, Tean, British str., for Manila.
- 14, Benarty, British str., for Nagasaki.
- 14, Charterhouse, British str., for Amoy.
- 14, Chunsang, British str., for Sourabaya.
- 14, Clara Jebach, German str., for Swatow.
- 14, Haitan, French str., for Hoihow.
- 14, Holstein, German str., for Haiphong.
- 14, Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Pakhoi.
- 14, Kwangtsh, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 14, Namsang, British str., for Calcutta.
- 14, Sildra, Norwegian str., for Moji.
- 15, Devawongse, German str., for Bangkok.
- 15, Helene, German str., for Hoihow.
- 15, Hellas, German str., for Canton.
- 15, Kamor, Norwegian str., for Iloilo.
- 15, Profit, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
- 15, Taintan, German str., for Bangkok.
- 15, Yangtze, British str., for Nagasaki.
- 15, Yochow, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

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